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supply of New York City, by Henry A. Pressey. The four quadrangles are shown in contoured maps, while a second set gives the historical geology, and a third the surficial geology. There is a structural map of the Harlem quadrangle, and two illustrative sheets reproduce views of the Palisades, the Watchung traps, the Falls of the Passaic River at Paterson, the terminal moraine on Staten Island, and glaciated rock surfaces in Bronx Park. The Folio is the best guide to the geology of the region, while its inconvenient size finds ample compensation in the elaborate maps which compel the use of the folio form. A. P. B.

The Tanganyika Problem. An Account of the Researches undertaken concerning the Existence of Marine Animals in Central Africa. By J. E. S. Moore, F.R.G.S. London: Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., 1903.

This book is the result of Mr. Moore's two expeditions to the lake region of Central Africa especially to study the occurrence of animals of a distinctly marine type in Lake Tanganyika, and the problem of a former connection between the sea and the lake by which the animals were originally introduced. The volume, being thus devoted to the consideration of animal life in the lakes and of the ancient physiography of Central Africa, is almost wholly biological and geological; it is geographical, however, so far as it deals with the present distribution of animal life and with the former physical geography of Africa. The value to zoology of the studies undertaken is evident from the fact that nearly 200 entirely new animal types were discovered; and the book is the only one containing an extended illustrated account of the animals found in the great African lakes. The difficulty of accounting for the existence of the marine types in Tanganyika is increased by the fact that none of them is found in the other central lakes from Rudolf to Bangweolo and Nyasa. The absence of these shells from the other lakes is opposed to the theory that the marine types reached Tanganyika through the Red Sea or the Indian Ocean; and Mr. Moore's geological studies incline him to the view that they may have inhabited a Jurassic sea which is supposed to have extended over a large portion of the Congo basin, a part of it occupying the Tanganyika area. Some of Mr. Moore's hypotheses are not fully accepted either by biologists or geologists; but all will admit the thoroughness of his investigation of the Tanganyika fauna, the great merit of his descriptions and illustrations of the animals found, and the considerable additions to geological knowledge of the region of the central lakes, to which his colleague, Mr. Fergusson, especially contributed.

The Scope of Geographic Investigation in Lakes (Die Aufgabe Geographischer Forschung an Seen). By Prof. Dr. Willi Ule, Privatdocent in the University of Halle.*

Limnology, the science of lakes, starting as a branch of geography, has of late developed into an independent science, drawing upon quite a number of sciences. It is time to define the principles according to which its problems are to be included in or excluded from geography.

Forel's classification of limnology exceeds the geographic scope, since he divides it into hydrography, geology, petrography, hydrology, climatology, chemistry, thermics, optics, and biology. Ule, laying stress on the geographic point of view, makes the following classifications:

1. General geographic conditions.
2. Morphology and geology of lakes.
3. Physical conditions of the water.
4. Chemical composition of the water and of its deposits.
5. Biologic conditions.
6. Anthropogeographic significance of lakes.

To illustrate the distinction, he observes that the investigation of the thermic conditions is mainly a physical or limnologic problem, while the explanation of the differences in temperature among lakes is mainly the task of the geographer. He proceeds to enumerate the geographic problems under each of the six headings of his classification.

1. (*a*) First among *general geographic conditions* is the description of the location, shape, and size of lakes. These suggest classifications (lakes of coasts, river lowlands, folded areas, fractured areas, volcanic, glacial, and drainless regions). (*b*) Description of the tributary basin, including supply and drainage, and involving a discussion of the climatology. (*c*) Budget of the lake, that is, relation between inflow and outflow. (*d*) Height of water, including oscillations, which, by comparison with record of precipitation, show whether the lake is fed mainly by surface water or by ground

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* From Abhandlungen der K. K. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien, IV Band, 1902, No. 6. Wien, 1902.